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It will be clearing in the south-
east and colder today with north
winds.

MAGNIFYING TRIFLES.

It is regrettable that trifling and inconsequential incidents are magnified in the Chilean affair so as to add affront to an already aggravated case. It appears that Commander Evans, of the Yorktown, fired a salute in honor of the Spanish minister when that gentleman boarded the Yorktown with two Balmaceda refugees. He represents to his government that because of this the Chilean minister of foreign affairs issued an order that refugees could be taken out of merchantmen in local harbors, which order was in conflict with what he had been led to believe was quite to the contrary. Under this order he was obliged to retain a large number of refugees on board the Yorktown, and he does not know what to do with them. There is no satisfactory proof forwarded that the Chilean minister of foreign affairs promulgated the order as a retaliatory measure; nor is the fact that he complained because Commander Evans saluted the Spanish minister such a grave and unpardonable affront to this government as to demand an immediate declaration of war. There is a growing suspicion that the naval officers in charge of the vessels off Chile are anxious to train their guns on Valparaiso and that insignificant incidents are magnified into mountainous insults when in fact they may be but deserved strictures upon the offensive demonstrations of supercilious and impertinent persons in authority. A war with Chile will be no excursion on the Pacific followed by a banquet at Santiago. It will cost money and blood. As a people we do not want war. There are people who con- ciliate and at the same time humiliate Chile and our national pride will not be affected by such settlement. It is indeed fortunate for the country that the level-headed Blaine is at the helm of the ship of state, for if war must come, it will be when every other expedient to preserve peace shall have failed.

WEBSTER'S SPEECHES.

Yesterday was the 110th anniversary of the birthday of Daniel Webster, America's great statesman and orator. He was born January 18, 1782, at Salisbury, now called Franklin, N. H. He delivered his maiden speech in the quaint old village of Fryeburg, Me., July 4, 1802. His last speech was delivered in the senate July 17, 1850. A remarkable coincidence has just been brought to light in the discovery that the peroration of his first speech was identical with that of his last. In both he used these patriotic and enduring words: "This age has been correctly denominated an age of experiments. Innovation is the idol of the times. Human mind seems to have burst its ancient limits, and to be traveling over the face of the material and intellectual creation in search of improvement. The world hath become like a fickle lover, in whom every new face inspires a new passion. In this rage for novelty many things are made better, and many things are made worse. Old errors are discarded, and new errors are embraced. Governments feel the same effects from this spirit as everything else. Some, like our own, grow into beauty and excellence, while others sink still deeper into deformity and wretchedness. The experience of all ages will bear us out in saying that alterations in political systems are always attended with a greater or less degree of danger. They ought, therefore, never to be undertaken, unless the evil complained of be really felt, and the prospect of a remedy clearly seen. The politicians that undertake to improve a constitution with as little thought as a farmer sets about mending his plow, is no master of his trade. If that constitution be a systematic one, if it be a free one, its parts are so necessarily connected that an alteration in one will work an alteration in all; and this cobbler, however pure and honest his intentions, will, in the end, find that what came to his hands, a fair and lovely fabric goes from them a miserable piece of patchwork."

MAKE PERMANENT RULES.

At the beginning of each session of congress, as well as the sessions of many of the legislative bodies of the several states, much valuable time, extending into weeks, is lost in framing rules to govern the order of business. Just at present all legitimate business is suspended in the senate of New York awaiting a report from the committee on rules, which is being withheld to give the scant democratic majority a chance to override the minority and pass monstrous partisan measures calculated to strengthen the dominant party at the polls. The only justification urged for suspending republican members, which was done a few days ago, for refusing to vote, is that the majority shall decide the order of business and proceedings until rules are adopted. With this justification, Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan threatens all debate at will and refuses to recognize any limitation of power. Although this is a menace to sound government the democratic press of New York unitedly supports the high-handed usurpation as being in line of established precedent. Turning from New York's senate to congress, we find that that body is attempting to legislate in the absence of rules. The unwieldy

majority is struggling to make a record for economy, yet the actual business of the session is interrupted and delayed while the committee on rules is haggling over minor questions which small or shall not be incorporated into its report. The illness of Speaker Crisp has delayed the report, but if he were well it is doubtful whether a report expunging "Caar" Reeds quorum-counting rule would have yet been submitted for the formality of approval by the five-cent house. It would seem to be both sagacious and profitable for congress to establish a fixed and unalterable code of rules, investing the majority with its rights and giving to the minority such liberties and privileges as shall comport with fairness and equity. The constitutional clause clothing the house with authority to establish its own rules and to determine the qualification and election of its members could be waived, so far as the rules are concerned, and thereby save to the country great and unnecessary expense, and also the pain attendant upon long sessions of that distinguished body.

WINANS AND DAN ARE OUT.

Accident Winans and Dan Campau are out. It has been an open secret that Dan's admiration for the man whom he piloted into office has not been intense, but it was deemed wise to curb his resentment towards the governor and keep peace in the democratic family. It now appears that a rupture has occurred and the relations between the two have become so strained that a wide open gap is imminent. Daniel is very proud of the fact that he was chairman of the democratic state committee when the present executive slid into office on the crest of a political tidal wave. Naturally he wants all the glory. But he doesn't get it, and there is where the shoe pinches. It is the usual custom for the governor to consult the chairman of the state committee when appointments are made, for generally it is to his sagacity that the official owes his election. Winans prefers to listen to his farmer friends in such cases, and when Daniel discovered that his wishes were ignored and those of his hayseed compatriots granted he was chagrined. This practice of the executive has eaten into the vitals of Daniel's pride, and no longer able to put up with the humiliation he has decided to turn the governor over to his own destiny while he himself gets into training for this year's contest, meanwhile refusing to take any further active interest in the present administration. He will neither renounce or denounce the governor, but like an astute politician he will quietly lay wires to secure the nomination for somebody else. Daniel is ambitious to conduct just one more campaign. He thinks that his accidental success last year is prophetic of his continued success. He will have a mean opinion of prophecy after this fall's votes are counted. His war with Winans will be interesting no matter what the outcome may be.

HARVEY CARR, who was last evening appointed a member of the board of public works, is a mechanic and a man of sound, practical ideas. He will make a valuable member of the board. He is at present the capable foreman of the Democrat's jobprinting department. In politics he is a republican, but he has never taken an active part in political campaigns, either local or general. His appointment will be received by his friends as a fitting recognition of worth and ability.

HOLMAN is a short-sighted statesman. In presenting his economy resolutions containing a model for a stump speech, the platform of the democratic party abridged and modified to suit the times, and a comprehensive recapitulation of virtues he and his party never possessed—he omitted to incorporate "Now I lay me down to sleep, I pray the Lord my soul to keep," and his buncombe chiding went prayerless into dreamless oblivion.

MR. FURNESS, a member of parliament, has invited British ship owners to subscribe a fund to pay for transporting to Russia the 4,000,000 pounds of flour donated by the millers of this country to the famine-stricken Russians. The five-cent democratic house can see nothing in this to excite feelings of humiliation and shame—and yet to the average American it stings like a slap on the cheek innocently turned to receive it.

It is charged that an Indiana man hypnotized a girl and then commanded her to take poison, which she did. It follows that a person in the hypnotic condition will obey one command as well as another, and therein lies a great danger for the mother-in-law whose daughters' husbands have the power to hypnotize.

MEMBERS of the World's Fair committee on federal legislation announce that the buildings and grounds will be ready for dedication October 12, and incidentally intimate that it would be a good thing for the five-cent congress to appropriate \$5,000,000, to make assurance doubly sure.

While upholding the tyrannical squelching of the minority in the state senate of New York, the leading democratic organs denounce the attempt made by the majority to juggle with the constitution and steal one or more seats.

An attempt is being made by the Law and Order society of Pittsburgh to suppress Sunday papers. The society is meeting with about as great success in its endeavor as a police force not a thousand miles from Grand Rapids is in suppressing the Sunday theater.

TAMMART hall collected \$26,590 from 14,768 members for annual dues last Friday evening. The Groschtaeng

club has over 400 members, and yet it cannot collect more than twenty-five cents annual dues.

It is a singular fact that while everybody else is talking about Blaine's future, Blaine himself is maintaining a vociferous silence.

AMUSEMENTS.

Redmond's "Fanchette." The Wilbur company gave "Fanchette" yesterday afternoon and evening, the theater being packed at the latter performance. The opera is light, airy and full of sparkle and gaiety, and the company was thoroughly in rapport with its theme and movement. Particular mention should be made of the costumes, which were very handsome. In fact this company carries a complete and distinct wardrobe for each opera in its repertoire. The same excellence was observed in the singing of the chorus as in the opera of the preceding evening. Mr. Conley bestowed his usual conscientious consideration upon the part of Dom Lambert and was in excellent voice. Mr. Fred Denick was good as the bombastic Dom Domingo and Mr. Clarke as Dom Januario had all the dash and life of the wealthy Brazilian. Susie Kirwin was the coquettish Fanchette, the Parisian actress left nothing to be desired; she was fully in accord with the popular idea of the part. The incidental features, which included a dance by Belle Hamilton and Eva Mayberry, a grand march by the ensemble, and Mr. Kohle in cleverer gait songs were received with marked favor. This afternoon and evening the three act comic opera "Folka" will be given.

Geary's Museum and Theater. "Muffin's Mishaps" a clever and entertaining farce comedy by Mr. Graham Earle who assumes the leading character, was presented by Mr. Geary's clever company of comedians at Geary's World's museum yesterday afternoon and evening. It is a legitimate farce comedy, full of genuine fun, without being forced and gives the comedians of the company wide scope to show their ability in handling the somewhat difficult role. Mr. Geary's stock company is not a mere name but an organization of artists selected with a view to their fitness for stock work, and chosen by Mr. E. E. Franklin, Mr. Geary's company manager.

Powers—Prof. Gleason. It takes a horseman, an owner of an obstreperous horse and a lover of a horse to appreciate such a performance as Prof. Gleason gave at Powers' last night. The professor is indeed a master of equine and can control and manage him, because it is apparent that he understands the animal as well as his moods and characteristics. Last night he brought many unruly and stubborn horses into subjection. In doing this he uses many unique and invaluable devices and explains his system in an intelligent and entertaining manner. There were many local horsemen present who manifested great interest in Prof. Gleason and his work. The professor will be at the theater every evening this week except Thursday.

SMITH'S—THE IRVING COMPANY.

The numerous patrons of the theater will give Manager Smith a good long credit mark this week, for with the Irving Brothers' company which opened last night, there is provided a vaudeville entertainment that is clean and worthy of the title it bears. The sketch of the Mills entitled "The German Professor and his Pupils" was refined and amusing. The two Lillies do a creditable turn. The National trio, Messrs. Bryan, Moulton and Nellie Forrester offer something that is refreshing and bright in comedy and song, with bits. Turner and Dowley give a sentimental sketch in dialogue and verse entitled "The Jailor and the Convict." Lottie Gilson made a decided "hit" with several character and topical songs which were excellent in choice and sentiment. Frank La Mondue gives something novel and original in balancing on a swinging wire, as neat an act of the kind as was ever seen here. Sheridan & Flynn brought down the house with their witticisms, repartee and songs and dances. The program, which does not contain a dull moment, concluded with a laughable farce entitled "A Warm Reception." Matinee tomorrow.

General Mention. Those who expect to attend any of the performances of the Wilbur opera company during the week, will be wise indeed if they secure their seats early. There were numerous inquiries for "Poor Jonathan" at Powers' box office yesterday. The sale for this recent casino success will open this morning at nine o'clock. It is said to be one of the most melodious inspirations that the composer Carl Millöcker has given utterance to. The music is full of gems, pleasing in the extreme and very catchy.

News has been received here that the wife of Manager H. Garwood is dangerously ill at Atlantic City, where she has been some time visiting Mr. Garwood's parents. Grand Rapids friends will eagerly await the good news that she is convalescing.

A force of carpenters have been engaged at Hartman's hall for the last two days putting the lower floor of the large hall in readiness for Prof. Smith's series of horse training exhibitions the first of which will be given this evening. Among the subjects, which Mr. Smith will handle this evening, will be two horses afraid of steam; two nervous shays; one biter; two vicious kickers; and one habitual runaway. Prof. Smith will bring these horses under control and will drive them single or double. The horses belong to parties living in this city.

Mr. Thomas Jordan Warren and Miss Caroline S. Downer will be united in marriage on the stage at Geary's World's Museum, this evening. The marriage will be performed on the theater stage, and everybody is invited to be present.

The Last Straw.

It was a good-natured crowd that was in the same car with the newly married couple, says the New York Press, and it took little notice of their cuddlings and caressings. Most of them were apparently married people who had been there themselves, and were therefore charitably inclined. The turtle doves, however, became so interested in their billing and cooing that they quite forgot the presence of others, and in a short time a climax was reached which led them to sit with a foot of space between them until their destination was reached. Lightly leaning her head upon his shoulder and looking up at him out of the depths of a pair of big blue eyes she asked: "Who's sweet?" A husk fell upon the car as she listened for his answer. Bending down until his mustache almost touched her brow, he said: "None of us." Then the crowd laughed, and the car shook so it almost left the rails.

IT IS GOOD MUSCLE

That Enables These Girls to Endure Fatigue.

FEMALES AND THE BICYCLE

They Have Made 100 Miles Within Sixteen Hours—They Describe Their Long and Tiresome Trips.

Bicycling is a favorite diversion of the Chicago girls. No other city in the country has developed so many expert lady riders. There are no less than half a dozen of them here who have covered one hundred miles within sixteen hours.

Miss Alice Waugh, a pretty school-marm, has the distinction of being the first lady in Illinois to make a century run within that limit of time.

The ride which has already introduced Miss Waugh to fame was the second one attempted by her; the first having been given up about ten miles from Chicago on account of extremely muddy roads. She rode a safety with



MISS ALICE WAUGH.

a solid tire, and was accompanied by a Chicago man, who then completed his fifth century run. Miss Waugh is twenty-one years of age, an attractive blonde, tall and slender, and a pleasant conversationalist. At the time of her famous ride she had been riding but about five months. Speaking of the trip, she said: "We started about 4 o'clock in the morning. The roads were in splendid condition, and we made good time, reaching Elgin at 8:30. There we had breakfast and rested. I was tired when we reached there and thought I had made another failure; but when we resumed our trip at 10 o'clock I felt as fresh and strong as when I started from Chicago. We arrived at Aurora at 2 p. m. The roads between Elgin and Aurora were in magnificent condition, and had it not been for the strong head wind we would doubtless have been able to cover the distance in considerably



MRS. MARGUERITE CLINTON FARR.

less time. We took dinner at Aurora and started for home at 3 o'clock, and finished at our starting point at 7:45, having been gone fifteen hours and forty-five minutes. I was not particularly tired after my long ride, but the sun had done its work, and my face and hands were badly burned. I think I can lower my record for the run, and mean to do so next summer."

Mrs. Henry Allen, of Maywood, a suburb of Chicago, was the first woman in Illinois to cover one hundred miles over country roads, but at the time she made the run there was no limit in regard to time save that a rider must complete the distance within twenty-four hours. This rule afforded too much time for rest and the limit was cut down to sixteen hours; hence under the new rule Miss Waugh is the first woman to complete a century run. Mrs. Allen has duplicated her run, bringing it within the prescribed time, and is therefore



MISS ELIZA PETERSON.

fore enrolled upon the list of c. a. s. s. She is a charming little woman, bright and companionable, and a graceful as well as a tireless rider.

One recent Sunday one hundred and eighty persons started almost at the same hour and over the same course. Of these one hundred and twenty-seven finished within the time limit, that number including three ladies, Miss Margarette Clinton, Miss Eliza Peterson and Mrs. Fred E. McEwen, of Elgin.

Miss Margarette Clinton, a lass of sixteen years, made her century in company with Mr. Horatio T. Park, one of Chicago's most popular wheelmen, a member of the Illinois Cycling club. She was gone from the starting point 2 not thirty hours and four minutes, the actual riding time being ten hours and 52 1/2 minutes, which

she claims as the best record for lady riders. The start was made at 3 o'clock a. m. She passed the main body of wheelmen about ten miles out and finished fourth at Elgin at precisely 8:15, having taken three hours and fifteen minutes for the trip. She left Elgin at 9:30 and reached Aurora at 12:10, leaving there at 1:15 and reaching the starting point at 6:04. It may not be that this memorable day will be one of those celebrated as family history in the years to come, but the evidence is favorable. In answer to a communication for some details of her long ride she answered: "Your favor addressed to Miss Margarette Clinton received, but to my knowledge there is no one by that name, since I was married last week to Mr. H. T. Park." Among the "details" she said: "After reaching Aurora I must confess I felt exceedingly tired and thought it would be next to impossible to ride back to Chicago. However, after having started and ridden about five miles, I seemed to regain strength and became very much rested."

Miss L. G. Porter and Miss Lizzie Haggerty made their centuries together in company with two gentlemen who are well-known hundred-mile riders. Two ladies outside of Chicago have the honor of being members of a Chicago cycling club—Mrs. Fred E. McEwen, of Elgin, already mentioned, and Miss Margarette Clinton, the famous long-distance rider of Boston.

Miss Kirkwood, no doubt, has to her credit more century runs than any other lady in the United States, having made three. And three good ones they were, the first of 100 miles on August 23, the second of 125 miles on September 19



MRS. FRED E. McEWEN.

and the third of 125 miles on October 19, taking respectively fifteen hours and thirty minutes, eighteen hours and thirty minutes and twenty hours for them. Her runs are attested by President B. W. Erford and Capt. Kennedy, of the Press Cycling club of Boston, who declare she is the pickiest lady rider in the country, and one whom few men care to follow on an all-day jaunt. Of herself she says: "Six years of riding, amounting to over 11,000 miles, have altered my enthusiasm but one way, that of increasing it."

Mrs. Fred E. McEwen is close behind her Boston sister, having twice before her century run, twice over the road from Elgin to Aurora and back, finishing on the streets of that city. Her second century was made September 27. Mrs. McEwen is a little lady, five feet one inch in height, whose appearance is calculated to deceive one. She is apparently fragile, weighing 110 pounds. "My health and strength did not



MISS LIZZIE HAGGERTY.

allow of any long rides until this year, thirty miles being the greatest distance I had ever ridden," she explained, in speaking of her work. "My first trip in the country was over forty-five miles. This and the two centuries are the only long rides I have taken. Of the first century I had made ninety miles when I reached home—the last few in deep mud—and I was very much disgusted, though my feelings were not such as to keep me from adding another ten miles. Of course, the second century was much easier. I think two things in connection with the last trip are most vividly impressed on my memory. One of these was the 'bumpy' road we struck just before getting into Chicago, after dark. We walked, I don't know how far, but it seemed several miles. Then at the 'finish' there were several hundred people waiting for us. One man, whose curiosity was evidently stronger than his idea of 'the proper,' came up to me, took me by the arm, and, turning to those who had accompanied me, exclaimed, in tones of great astonishment: 'You don't mean to say that this little gal rode that bicycle one hundred miles to-day?'"

Populations Compared.

We have in this country twenty persons to the square mile, says a writer in the New York Sun. France has over 300, Great Britain and Ireland 230, the Netherlands 350, Belgium 350. If we had 200 people to the square mile our population would be 750,000,000. If the same as Great Britain and Ireland, 1,150,000,000. If the same as Belgium, 1,800,000,000. If we had 100 persons to the square mile, our total population would be 300,000,000. We certainly can support half as many persons per square mile as France does now. She never imports anything like one-half of her food supply. If our natural increase continues in the future as great as in the past, and we have the same average increase from emigration, it will require until the year 2050 to reach a population of even 150 per square mile.

Keep His Share Dry.

The Fairfield (Me.) Journal heard of a man the other day who took a novel method of keeping dry when caught in a shower. As he was cutting bushes far from shelter when a shower came on,

and as he was greatly opposed to wetting all day in wet clothes something had to be done. Quickly removing his shirt, he rolled it up snugly and tucked it into a hollow log and went on with his work. The rain came down on his bare back with great acceptance, refreshing him wonderfully. The sun soon appeared and he resumed his usual protector greatly invigorated.

AN UNEXPLORED COUNTRY.

Part Area Which Has Never Been Settled Entirely Examined by White Men.

The Labrador peninsula, or northeast territory, contains two hundred and eighty-nine square miles. This is more than equal to that of Newfoundland. Several lines of exploration and survey have been carried for a certain distance into the interior of this great peninsula, among which may be mentioned those of Prof. Lind, A. P. Low and E. F. Holmes. The limits of the unexplored area have been drawn so as to exclude all these. The area regarded as still unexplored has, however, it is true, been traversed in several directions at different times by officers of the Hudson Bay Company, particularly on routes leading from the vicinity of Mingan, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to the head of Hamilton Inlet, and thence to Ungava Bay. These routes have also, according to Mr. Holmes, been traveled by a missionary, Pere Lacasse, but the only published information which I have been able to find is contained in a book written by J. McEwen, and in a brief account of a journey by Rev. J. J. Peck, says a writer in Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine. Mr. McEwen made several journeys and established trading posts between Ungava and Hamilton Inlet in the years 1880-1881, while Mr. Peck crossed from Little Whale river, on Hudson Bay, to Ungava in 1885. Something may be gathered as to the general nature of the country along certain lines from the accounts given by these gentlemen, but there is little of a really satisfactory character, while neither has made any attempt to fix positions or delineate the features of the region on the map. In all probability this entire region consists of a rocky plateau or hilly tract of rounded archaic rocks, highest on the northeast side and to the south, and sloping gradually down to low land toward Ungava Bay. It is known to be more or less wooded, and in some places with timber of fair growth, but if it should be possessed of any real value this may probably lie in its multifarious deposits. In this tract of country particularly there is reason to hope that one like those of Tilt Cove, in Newfoundland, or those of Sudbury, in Ontario, may occur.

A NOTABLE PRAYER.

The Petition That First Brought It.

"When Harry celebrated the end of the war," says Julius H. Ward in the January New England Magazine, "Phillips Brooks was asked to make the prayer on the occasion. The man whose heart and imagination had been fired to the utmost in the heat of the contest could not even pray on such an occasion without breathing forth into words that rose to the greatness of the event, and Col. Henry Lee, the Harvard marshal for that day, once said to me: 'The services on that occasion were not equal to what men felt. Everything fell short and words seemed to be too weak. Phillips Brooks' prayer was an exception. That was a free speaking to God, and it was the only utterance of that day, filled out its meaning to the full extent. Lowell's commemorative ode was great, and so was Gen. Devens' speech. But Brooks surpassed them both.' The eager inquiry of that day after that prayer was: 'Who is Phillips Brooks?' It was the first time that he had appeared before the most distinguished audience that could be collected in New England, and from that moment the growing thought at Trinity church was to induce Bishop Eastman to resign and to call Phillips Brooks to the rectorship of Trinity church."

FOILED BY FINE HAIRS.

Spikes on Young Bamboo Shoots Kill When Administered as Food.

One of the most famous and fatal poisons used in Japan and Java is obtained from the bamboo. The young shoots of the cane, when they first push through the ground, are covered with fine, brownish hairs, which, under the microscope, appear to be bayonet-like spikes of crystals of silica, indistinctly sharp and hollow.

Small quantities of these hairs administered daily in the food bring on ulceration of the whole alimentary canal, stimulating malignant dysentery. The action must be of a mechanical rather than of a chemical nature, just as the spines of the common puff ball act upon the eyes.

The bamboo crystal is greatly dreaded by all the European residents of Java. A Dutch official report says that scores of deaths among European planters are due to the bamboo hairs and to the jealousy of native women, who, when they take a fancy to a white man, will either have him or poison him on bamboo hairs. If it takes months to accomplish the job.

The infinitesimal hollow through these hairy crystals is the most remarkable thing in connection with them, they being the only known hollow vegetable or mineral thorns or crystals.

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